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WASHINGTON, D. C., SEPTEMBER 19, 1895.



Subscribers to "The Times" will confer a favor by promptly reporting any discourtesy of collectors, or neglect of duty on the part of carriers Complaints either by mall or in person will receive prompt attention. The Morning Edition should be delivered to all parts of the city by 6:30 o'clock a. m., including Sunday. The Evening Edition should be in the hands of subscribers not later than

STILL AT THE TGP.

The Times Has the Largest Bona-Fide Circulation.

Notwithstanding the vigorous efforts of contemporaries to keep up with The Times, that popular newspaper still heads the list. The total circulation of the Star last week was 177,833, while that of The Times for the same period was 218,719, or 40,886 more than the Star. The actual gain of The Times over its circulation for last week was 6,334, which indicates a prosperity never before known in Washington newspaper circles.

The circulation of The Times is bona-fide and is not padded. It gives advertisers better display, wider publicity, and bence,

On the 16th day of September, in the rear of our Lord one thousand eighthundred and ninety-five, before me, Ernest G. Thompson, a netary public in and for said District, personally appeared C. T. Rich-ardson and made oath in due form of law

CIRCULATION OF THE WASHINGTON TIMES.

Monday, Sept. S er et et et	30,104
Tuesday, Sept. 10	31,191
Wednesday, Sept. 11	31,569
Thursday, Sept. 12	38,200
Friday, Sept. 13	31,967
Saturday , Sept. 14	32,020
Sunday , Sept. 15	22,988
	-
Total	218,719

Total

P-solemnly recar that the above is a correct statement of the daily circulation of The Washington Times for the week ending September 15, 1895, and that all the copies were actually rold or mailed for a valuable consideration and delivered to bona fide purchasers; also that none of them were returned or remain in the effice undelivered.

of them were returned or remained of them were returned or remained of them were returned or remained of them.

C. T. RICHARDSON,

Manager of Circulation.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, on the day and year first herein above written.

ERNEST G. THOMPSON,

Notary Public.

A BRIGHTER OUTLOOK.

There is a ray of light in the financial horizon. Large deposits of gold are expected by the New York subtreasury and there are hopes that the necessity of another bond issue will be averted. The demand for export gold is lessening and with the help of the banks in the South and West, many of which are exchanging gold for currency, there is a prospect of pulling through without borrowing until our crop sales in Europe relieve the situation.

Instead of yielding to the demands of gold speculators and allowing them to force a bond issue whenever opportunity offers, it seems as if another and more satisfactory policy might be adopted by the administration. The main argument in favor of a bond issue is the protection of the public from a financial panic. That nerve center of monetary affairs, Wall street, puts on as bectic flush and goes into hysterics on the alightest provocation, and whenever the gold reserve falls very much below a hundred millions, Doctor Cleveland finds it necessary to administer a bond issue to prevent a serious attack of monetary con-

Everybody, except Wall street, seems satisfied with the financial stability of the government, and there would be no necessity of a bond issue if the gold in the country could be secured from others than the gold speculators. The banks outside of New York hold sufficient gold to ward off a panic and as they are the principal sufferers in times of depression an effort should be made to induce them to supply certain sums of gold In times of emergency. The prompt manner in which some of them have already come to the relief of the treasury indicates their willingness, and if an official appeal were made others would also respond. At least an attempt should be made to obtain gold from them before again putting on the bond issue yoke.

BOYNTON'S WORK APPRECIATED. No man is entitled to greater credit for the achievement of converting the battlefields of Chickamauga and Lookout Mountain into a great cational military park, full of historic data and reminiscences, than General H. V. Boynton, of this city. The celebration begun there yesterday benors him more than any other one man connected with the enterprise.

It must be gratifying, therefore, to him and his many friends that his labors are thoroughly appreciated, and ex-Governor Campbell's declaration upon the historic spot, yesterday, that Ohio had set herself the task of placing a monument of General Boynton in that park will meet with heartiest approbation all over the country.

THE EIGHT-HOUR VIOLATION. Should the effort to prosecute Contractor McVaugh for violating the eight-hour law

succeed it will do much to put an end to such lawlessness. As it now is, the statute is a dead letter in most government contract work. The plea of emergency was offered on every occasion where prosecution has been attempted, and although numerous efforts have been made no convic tion has yet been secured.

The case of Contractor McVaugh is expecially fiagrant. Instead of pleading emergency, he deliberately conspired to violate the law by making an agreement with his employes in which they forfeited their rights under the eight-hour statute. It was an assisine proceeding, to say the least, inasmuch as the offense was against the government and could not be condoned by the employes. The public would prob pan and into the fire in New York.

ably have never known of this agreement had Contractor McVaugh not boastingly shown it to a Times reporter, and it was

through that act that his arrest came about. The Times owes an apology to the Federation of Labor committee assigned the task of prosecuting Contractor McVaugh. His misused employes came to The Times bureau of legal advice for redress, and, in accordance with its invariable rule, their grievance was heard and the prosecution placed in the hands of the district attorney without unnecessary delay to avoid a miscarrying of justice. The Times now willingly turns the case over to the committee and its attorney, knowing that at

their hands it will not suffer.

THE NEW YORK ISSUE. The adoption of the Warner Miller rerolu tion declaring that "we favor the maintenance of the Sunday laws in the interest of labor and morality" by the Saratoga convention, brings the question squarely to an issue between the Republican and Democratic parties of New York. Under the leadership of Senator Hill New York Democrats are advocating personal rights and denouncing efforts to enforce laws favoring a strict Sunday closing of saloons, and now that the issue is clearly defined, the coming New York election promises to be interesting.

Outside the large cities of New York State it is believed that the anti-liberal element is the strongest, and that the Republican party will win on the sunday bservance issue, but in New York city especially, the Democrats will pole a large majority, owing to the Roosevelt crusade against Sunday liquor traffic. The cause for this variance in sentiment is obvious to those familiar with the difference between the people of the country and the cities. The foreign element in the principal cities is opposed to strict Sunday observance. It looks like a Deniocratic victory in the coming campaign in New York.

Every State should adopt the local option system of settling the temperance question. Communities differ in opinions on the use of liquor just as individuals do, and for that reason should be given the right to regulate the sale and use of liquot according to their several views.

The cardinal virtue of a good system of government is the liberty of action its people are supposed to enjoy. But when that freedom is restricted by laws that oppress, although in other sections they any be satisfactory, they immediately tecome a source of dissension. While the phrase has become threadbare from frequent use, it cannot be denied that the nearer a government is to its people the more peaceful will be their condition of contentment. The temperance question is always a source of trouble. The local option method of leaving it entirely to communities to be regulated, has so far proved the most satisfactory.

PLEA FOR FIRE ESCAPES.

The plea for more stringent legislation in respect to fire ercapes, made by Assistant Inspector of Buildings Vermillion in his report, is so reasonable that it should have the support of the entire community. It prings the whole subject again prominently to the front. Under the present statute buildings of a

height of fifty feet and over are required to have escapes. Of course, not all coming under that category have them, because the law is so defective that the Commissioners are powerless to enforce it, except in the case of hotels and such other buildings, a part of which may be operated as a barroom and thus require a license. But if it could be enforced there is a loop hole for certain kind of buildings, which Mr. Vermillion wants to close. He wants every building, other than private dwellings. which is three stories in height to have an escape. As the case now stards a structure only forty-nine feet and six inches in beight is exempt.

This is inexcusable trifling and the law ought to be so amended as to put a stop to it. Moreover, the statute ought to be strengthened in other ways. It should not be possible for the owner of any building to jeopardize the lives of perhaps hundreds of people just because be does not want to go to the expense of putting up a fire escape. This whole question of fire escapes is one of dollars and cents versus human life. There should be not a second's hesitation on which side to place the protection and force of the law.

WASHINGTON'S GROWTH.

The showing made in Euilding Inspector Brady's report as to building operations in the District during the past fiscal year, is quite encouraging, especially when it is considered that the report covers a period of extreme business depression, an amelioration of which is just about beginning to show itself. Notwinstanding this depression, nearly \$5,000,000 were expended in the erection of new buildings, which was over \$600,000 more than was spent in the preceding twelve months.

This is exceedingly gratifying. It demonstrates not only the growth of the city or its immediate needs, but the faith that its people-and many outside of its boundaries-have in its future. It shows that real estate in Washington is regarded as a good investment, and that persons baving money to space rather like to put it in property here, because they are reasonably sure of profitable returns

Another most pleasing feature is brought into prominence in the fact that of the 310 buildings creeted during the year 234 were dwellings. Many of these are put up for wealthy people of other cities, who have become charmed with Washington as a winter resort, and who spend freely here of their means. All this makes to the advantage of the merchants and the workingmen, and again emphasizes the oft-repeated assertion that there is no better place to live than the Capital of the United States.

Possibly the laying of a wire to Gray Gables to enable President Cleveland to open the Atlanta exposition may suggest a way to connect him with the White House.

According to reports, your Uncle Peniamin is too late to place himself in the hands of his friends. Indiana Republicans are declaring for McKinley.

It is free sugar that Senator Vest op oses, instead of free silver. The sugar trust will object to mixing the two.

This time the capture of Atlanta by Northerners will not be resented.

Since Corbett's match with Fitzsimmot the swelling in his head has been constantly looking for a place to settle in some other part of his anatomy. It has finally fixed upon his knee, and may be the cause of a Dunraven fluke.

Out of the tiger's claws and into the Platter is the new version out of the frying COMING TO THE THEATERS.

Interest in the coming production of "The Bachelor's Baby" at the Grand Opera House next week, aside from the fact that it brings with it, those stellar artists. Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Drew, and the sterling author, actor, and stege director, Mr. McKee Rankin, centers largely in the fact that the author, Miss Coyne Fletcher, is a resident of Wishington, and not unknown to fame as a literateur and playwright.

In "The Bachelor's Baby" Coyne Fletcher In "The Bachelor's Baby" Coyne Fletcher presents a charming comedy, built upon lines new to the stage. It is essentially a military consedy, pure and simple, without Indians, fighting, tramping of horses, or intimation of strife. Only the bright side of military life, in a far Western Army post, is presented with an attendant scandal to furnish the comedy element.

A dash of the serious, together with charming love episedes are intertwined with the plot of the story, which, with the military surroundings and effects, form a background to the picture, pleasing in effect.

As Broderick D. Arcy, jr., post adjutant,

background to the picture, pleasing in effect.

As Broderick D. Arcy, Jr., post adjutant, Mr. Sidney Drew will be seen in one of his greatest comedy creations. Mr. Sidney Drew, as Billy Breeze, sister of the entire regiment, appears in an entirely new role, and one in which she will not surfer in comparison with any of her former creations. Mr. McKee Rankin assumes the character of Col. D'Arcy, senior commandant of Fort Rodney, and will no doubt duplicate his former successes.

A strong cost, including Miss Rose Eytinge, will support these well-known stars, while new and special scenic effects and elaborate stage settings will serve to make this, the first complete production of "The Bachelor's Baby," a Lotable one in "the annuls of Washington theatricals.

It is only during the summer months that Daniel Frohman's Lyceum Company, which begins its engagement Monday at the New National Theater, is enabled to travel, being a resident organization of New York city. The plays to be presented are new, have been successful essewhere, and are from authors of such reputation as to insure their attractiveness.

The first to be given, "The Case of Rebeillous Susau," by Henry Arthur Jones, occasioned more talk upon its presentation in London, possibly, than any play seen there for several years. Part of this was due to the fact that Mr. Jones had been known previously to write plays of serious It is only during the summer months that laniel Frohman's Lyceum Company, which

seen there for several years. Part of this was due to the fact that Mr. Jones had been known previously to write plays of serious tendency, while this one was purely comedy, and partly because of the somewhat audachous, yet theroughly delicate, way in which he handled the subject, which was a demonstration that there should be nothing which is right or excusable in the husband that should not also be the same for the wife. The production of this play in New York about the holidays was attended by a repetition of its London success, and it continued to be presented there for over four months. "The Case of Rebellious Susan" is set down for Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday night "An Ideal Husband" will be revived. Friday night, "The Wife," and Saturday night, "The Charry Ball." There will be not wednesday matinee. The company, as it appears here, will be cast in the roles which they made successful in these plays during the New York runs. The list of names is as follows: Herbert Kelpey, W. J. Le Moyne, Isabel Irving, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Walcot, Fritz Williams, Annie Irish, Stephen Grattan, Elizabeth Tyrce, Waller Hale, Katherine Florence, Ferdinand Gottschalk, Mrs. Thomas Whiffen, Mand Vermer, Ernest Tarleton, Edward Wilks, and Wilfred Buckland.

"Shaft No. 2," which will be seen at the

"Shaft No. 2." which will be seen at the Academy next week is an electrical drama and an ingentions one if all reports are to be believed. It has been warmly praised everywhere because of its novel and starting electrical effects.

The storms core of the third actions of the best that have been presented on the stage. This scene shows the twight of the evening, then the rising meon its rays shimsering.

This scene shows the twight of the evening, then the rising moon, its rays shimmering on the waters of a winding river in the background, then the scurrying of the clouds across the face of the moon until it is completely obscured and the storm breaks forth in all its fury.

The heavy peals of thunder and the sharp, quick flash of forked lightning are described as terribly realistic and the climax even more so. A bold descends and destroys the villatin who has been destroying an electrical machine belonging to the hero. The scene in the second act, sho wing one of the levels of the mine, with curs ascending and desceiding the incline is another rethe levels of the mine, with cars ascending and descending the incline is another remarkable proof of the effects that can be secured by the marvelous ingenuity of the stage manager of to-day. The environments are sufficiently appropriate for an exciting dramatic chimax which is given by an explosion of "fire damp." The play possesses many scenes of thrilling interest and the company is a strong one, headed by Frank Losee.

Manager Kernan's attraction for ner week will be John P. Fields' Drawb Manager Kernan's attraction for hext week will be John F. Fields' Drawing Cards. Lengthy comment on this organization is unnecessary, as the patrons of the Lyceum are thoroughly familiar with the title, which in itself guarantees an entertainment superior in every detail.

The company this season is headed by Fields and beleaux, the tumiest and best emperors of musical comedy. Among other prominent names appearing on the programme are the Weston siseers, character ducitsts and dancers; Joe Firna, the king of all paredy singers and producers. Phyllis Allein America's phenomenal controlled Charles F. Callette and his troupe of chronical monkeys. Mons LaFiner, marreeloas acrobat and tumber Caroll and Hirdes, ethiopina conclinas. Labor and Chester, six the artises. The performance will conclude with Joe Flynn's laughable creation, entitled "Saillyan's Flictation."

QUEER BANKING METHODS

Business Is Transacted in a Novel Manner at French Banks. From Longman's Magazine,

We had to make our way through a crowd occupying a large room or small hall in which business was conducted. This hall was filled with people, some of whom were there to look after their own or other people's affairs, and others of whom had obviously dropped in for a casual chat, Almost all were smoking cigarettes, an amusement which they shared with a good many of the bank clerks. When we had got through this crowd, my friend and host presented his check at a guichet. The man behind the guichet gave him a metal disk stamped with a number. Armed with this my friend made his way to another guichet, behind which stood not a clerk but an ordinary perfer wearing the livery of the bank. This porter had his hands full of similar metal disks. a weary waiting he called out the number my 302-on my friend's disk.

Then my friend advanced, identified his check by another number obtained at the first guichet and then received his money not in the currency or form which he wished for, but in such shape as the porter had at hand to dispense from the authorities above Then some of the notes being only locally negotiable, my friend had to go to a third guichet to see if they could be changed into negotiable ones. On occasions this impossible, and the unfortunate holder of the check has either to leftve part of the money he has come for until a favorable opportunity or accept what he can get on the chance of paying it away, or getting it changed, or both, with some of his tradespeople. Beyond this there is no clearing use system; each bank makes a charge for cashing a check on another bank, and these charges practically swallow up the tiny amount of interest nominally allowed on a constant balance. And this is how the dally routine of banking is conducted in the first bank of Marseilles.

Power Without Shafting. An indication of a tendency toward the construction of shops without shafting is given by the erection of a power building in Pitts-burg designed for occupancy by a large number of small manufacturers. No belting shafting or pulleys will be used, but a complete system of electric motors will be installed upon each floor. It is also announce that the locomotive works at Dusseldorf, Germany, have been using electric motors for almost a year in the foundry, resulting in large saving over the former method of using belts.

He Knew His Way About.

A young gendarme had to take a prisone A young gendarme had to take a prisoner before the magistrate and after the trial convey him to the court prison. He had never been in the building before, and stood in the corridor with his charge, not knowing which way to turn. At last the old offender had pity on him and said:

"Come along: I'll show you."—Le Rap-

Good Morning! Of course, you read The Evening Times.

LETTERS PROM THE PEOPLE.

Lydecker's Hole in the Ground. Editor Times: The editorial mention of he fact in a late issue of The Times that the rotten Lydecker tunnel is almost paid for brings to the remembrance of District taxpayers the stjameful history of that Hoxie-Lydecker scheme, whereby \$2,500,-000 of money was buried, or, rather, carried off by the "Buddensleck" contractor, wh has never to this day been compelled to comply with his contract, nor have his bondsmen been called upon to answer for

It is the very least we can do to rescue from oblivion the facts and at intervals stand the empiric "engineers" who were chiefly responsible in the pillors of the press, Let it not be forgotten that Engineer

Hoxie was the "inventor" of the scheme for going down 75 or 100 feet to find solid rock that wouldn't need to be lined. Our grievance against him is that, notwith standing samples of the rock were taken out of the experimental shafts and proven by exposure to the sun and air for a few months to be rotten, he persisted in going on with the work at the great depth proposed, instead of bringing it up to near the surface, where it could have been done effectually at half the expense But Lydeckerl How shall we adequately characterize his definquency? A major of engineers of the United States army, charged with the important duty of pro-tecting the United States and people of the District from fraud in the work; so carejess and indifferent as to allow mam moth caves to be made and left unfilled over the brick arch! An officer who 'superintended" the work from a soft seat in a fashiomble clubhouse!

Another thing to remember is that this officer adjudged by a jury of his "peers" to have been guilty of inexcusable neglect of official duty, was soon after promoted by President Harrison in his regular order, and now holds the rank of licutenant colonel of engineers, and no doubt stritte around the scene of his present assignment. feeling himself infinitely superior to the humble civilians among whom he moves. purporting to "superintend" some new public work. CITIZEN.

Unfit for a School Building.

Editor Times: It has perhaps come to your notice that on the 23d inst., when all the public schools of the District of Columbia open for the year 1895-6, the District building. It is useless to speak of the numerous former changes made in this our most popular and valuable school. But, to begin with, we may mention that it was put in the old Miner building on Seventeenth street between Madison and Q streets in the northwestern section of the city, which building was formerly a col-ored institution run by a private corporation: this building was, and is, unsafe and

It was not large enough for the Business High School, and last year a hard light was made to get Congress to appropriate for new building and site; but the bill fell through, leaving the matter in the Commissioners' hands. The board of school trustees advised the selection of another building, to be rented as was the Miner, until Congress did appropriate, which would probably be this year.

So the Commissioners, having just condemned their own building-or rather the one rented and occupied by them and belonging to Mr. Thomas W. Smith, the lumper dealer-decided to put the Business High School in this building, evidently upon the prayers of Mr. South, who well knew that the condemnation of the Commission ers would ruin the chances of ever renting it again unless they (the Commissioners) would put some one of the schools or departments in it.

The Commissioners condemned the Miner milding; they condemned the old District building, in which were their offices: left this saying that it was unsafe and unsanltary, and now, after erecting a "man sion" for themselves, put the 600 or 700 children and the several teachers of the Business High School into this death-trapover a thirty-foot sewer.

Not only this, but the location of the building is had, especially for school pur-poses. The noise from the passing trains to and from the fialtimore and Onio station, the constant travel of heavy wagons n the cobbie stones in front of the building. and the absence of any sultable-in fact none at all-place where the pupils can go conditions, which are danger-usly bad, the reasons upon which I base my opinion.

The sanitary effects of the building

are probably now, and were, in such a ondition that the Commissioners deemed it to their good to move to a better lo-cality. But now that Mr. Smith has repapered the walls, repainted the building inside and out, and in all has hidden from his own eve the defects which are so plainly seen by the public, it is all right for the Rusiness High School. May there be a few who have enough interest in this important and progressive department of ur school system to write to The Times

their opinions. This paper is not influenced by any member or members of the board of school trus . tees who happen to be on its editorial staff, as is the case of one of our "popular" evening papers, a contemporary of The Times, which refuses to publish anything on this matter.

E. L. TREBOR. September 16, 1895.

How to Induce Respiration. method of inducing respiration by means of ice applied to the ps has been discovered by Dr. Berthold Beer, a German physician. The mucous membrane of the line and of the mouth is rubbed slowly with a piece of ice, the rhythm of the metion corresponding as closely as possible to that of normal respiration. In the cases observed by Dr. Beer the result was a return of respiration, very strong at first, but with the continued application of the ice coming very regular, quiet and deep The ice used in this way is said to have, moreover, a general sedative effect, and the author has employed this quieting action with success in the treatment of cerebral troubles. Dr. Foges, of Vienna, has ob tained equally favorable results with this treatment in two cases of asphyxia. In all cases it is a method that may be employed for several hours at a time, as it is harmless for the patient and easy for the physician. It also offers other advantages owing to its sedative action.

A Sensible Verdict. A coroner in Nevada recently reasoned out a verdict more sensible than one-half the verdicts usually rendered. It appeared that an Irishman, conceiving that a little powder thrown upon some green wood, would facilitate its burning, directed a small stream from a keg upon the burning piece, but not possessing a hand sufficiently quick to cut this off was blown into a million pieces. The following was the verdict, delivered with great gravity by the official: "Can't be called suicide. bekase he didn't mean to kill himself; it wasn't 'visitation of God,' bekase he didn't die for want of breath, for he hadn't anything to breathe with; it's plain be sidn't know what he was about, so I shall

bring in-died for want of common sense. Fond Hopes Blasted.

Satan-You have a bright future before rou, young man. New Arrival—Have I, really?"

Satan-Yes.

And then Satan opened the door of the fiery furnace and gently pushed him in.— New York World.

## Monday---School.

To-day and the next two to get the boys dressed and ready.

Clothes bills will be smaller this year, mothers, if you visit us. We've got more quality under control, can promise you more service for as little as you've ever paid.

You'll sniff the air of betterment as soon as you set foot on the Boys' Floor-and see the rearrangement, The variety is, as usual, bigger, as the qualities are

You can't think of another store that makes a specialty of Boys' Clothes-and everything else juve-

Who'll win the Bicycles? There are a dozen ambitious little chaps hard at work already.

## SAKS AND COMPANY,

SEVENTH ST., \ "Saks' Corner."

MANY JOINED THE UNION

Laundry Assembly Initiated Sixtyone New Members.

Paperhangers Enthusiastic About the Labor Bureau and Library-Business of the Locals

Sixty-one new members initiated was the enviable record made by the Pioneer Laundry Assembly, K. of L., at their meeting last evening at Hayden's Hall, corner Four-and-a-half street and Penn

In the early part of the evening an open meeting was beld, to which the employes of the several steam laundries in the city had been invited. The response was most gratifying, and among the 150 or more present there were rep resentatives from every one of the large laundry establishments in the city. There were also present Mr. J. E. Dexter, of the Dexter steam laundry, and Mr. Jud K. Korff, of the Boston steam laundry.

The meeting was presided over by Michael Cuff, chairman of District Ex-ecutive Board. An hour or two was spent in hearing interesting talks on the personal and general benefits of organization. Among those who spoke were E. Rea, of the Eccentric Engineers; J. G.

Schmidt, Bakers' Union; S. A. Clements Journeymen Plasterers, and "Cyclone" Battey, of the Painters' Assembly.

At the conclusion of the addresses the assembly went into secret session for the

transaction of regular business. A largely attended meeting of the Paperhangers' Protective Association was held last evening at Harris' Hall, corner

Seventh and D. streets northwest.

The plan adopted for the establishment of a labor bureau and workingman's ibrary, as reported by the delegates representing the body in the Federation of Labor was unanimously adopted and Mr. E. F. Beckman elected a delegate to represent the association on the Labor Boreau

Committee. A committee from the Painters was present to ask that all business houses displaying lithographs advertising Kernan's or Allen's theaters be placed on the Four new members were obligated. -

The Barbers' Assembly met in regular session last evening at Plasterers' Hall, corner Four and a half street and Pennsyl-

A committee from the Painters' Assembly were granted a hearing to state their grievances against Kernan's and Allen's theaters, and request that the members of Barbers' Assembly should not patronize any business house displaying lithographs advertising these theaters. The request was granted.

Horseshners' Union, No. 17, held an enthu instic meeting last evening at Bielich's Hall,

No. 737 Seventh street northwest. The report of the delegates to the Federaion of Labor and the establishmment of a labor bureau called forth much favorable amount and it was the sense of the meet ing that the matter should be pushed to em-pletion as rapidly as possible. Mr. W. O. Gingell was appointed a delegate to repre-sent the union on the labor bureau commit-

A committee was appointed to investigate Weitzel's shop in South Washington and all others that are unfair. Two new members were initiated.

An Unfair Charge. Editor Times -While you are correct-ing outrages would it not be well for you

to take up an outrage that those of us who live above Florida avenue are daily subjected to? Can you tell us why if a ---

ALL NEW MODEL

SMITH **PREMIER** TYPEWRITERS.

Nos. 2, 3 and 4.

Call and examine them at

telegram is sent prepaid and the boy brings it one or two squares above Floria avenue, twenty-five cents extra is charged, or if a box is sent an extra charge is made? When we ask the reason for the extra charge we are told it is because we are beyond the boundary line, but is this true? Please answer these questions and oblige yours, respectfully, D. E. WISEMAN, 2209 Eighthst.nw

Balch and Day Held. Harry K. Balch and George L. Day, the two alleged Darimouth college boys, who were brought from Baltimore Tuesday by Detective Boyd, were before Judge Kimball yesterday on the charge of ob-taining money on a worthless check. Both the boys pleaded guilty to the barge and were held in \$500 bond apiece for appearance before the grand jury

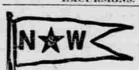
000000000 TWO PIANO BARGAINS.

An elegant UPRIGHT
MORRIS PIANO, just
slightly used—but in
perfect condition—unhogany case. A regular
\$00 instrument, for... \$150 The other-a STAND-ARD UPRIGHT DANO, with manageny case— an elegant \$3.0 instru-ment, for \$225

METZEROTT MUSIC CO. MUSIC HALL All the Latest Sheet Music. IIIO F St. N. W

EXCURSIONS

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Norfolk and Washington Steamboat Co.

Every day in the year for Fortress Mon oe, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and all point Every day in the year for Fortress Mon-roe, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and all points South and Southwest by the powerful now iron palace steamers "Newport Nows," "Norfolk" a d "Washington," leaving daily on the following schedule

Southbound. Northbound.

Lv. Wash'ton 7:00 pm Lv. Portsmo'h 5:50 pm
Lv. Alex'd'ia 7:30 pm Lv. Norfolk 6:10 pm
Ar. Ft Monr'e 6:30 am Lv. Ft Monrie 7:20 pm
Ar. Norfolk 7:30 am Lv. Ft Monrie 6:00 am
Ar. Norfolk 7:30 am Ar. Alex'dra 6:00 am
VISITORS TO THE ATLANTA ExPOSITION and the resorts at Fortress
Monroe, Viginia Beach and Florida will
find this a very attractive route, as it
breaks the monotony of an all-mai ride.
Tickets on sale at 5:13, 6:19, 1421
Pennsylvapia avenue, B & O. ticket
office, corner Fifteenth street and New
York avenue, and on board steamers,
where time-table, map, etc., can also
be had.

be had.

Any other information desired will be furnished on application to the undersigned, at the company's wharf, foot of Seventin street, Washington, D. C. JNO, CALLAHAN, GEN. MANAGER.

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WM A BRADY'S Comedy Drama,

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A graphic story of the Chilian incident. \$1.50, \$1.00, 75c., resorred.

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NEW NATIONAL TARATER. NEXT WEEK.
Eighth Annual Tour and Annual Autumn Visit
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Herbert Kelcey,
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Fritz Williams,
Elizabeth Tyrce,
Stephen Grattam,
Katharine Florence,
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Mrs. Thes. Whiffon,
Ferdinand Gottschalk,
Kand Venner,
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Edward Wilks,
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Seats and Forces now THE WIFE,

Mon. Tues., Wed. and Mat. Sat., The Case of Rebellious Susan. by Henry Arthur Jones. Thursday Night Only, AN IDEAL HUSBAND.

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NEW NATIONAL THEATER Every Evening. Wed and Sat. Mats. The Mighty Monarchs of Minstrelsy PRIMROSE & W

GEORGE WILSON. Next Week-Daniel Frohman's N. Y. Lyceum Theater Co. Scats now on sale.

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Next Week-The Great Electrical Drama, SHAFT No. 2. Secure sents early. K ERNAN'S LYCEUM THEATER ALL THIS WEEK.

HARRY MORRIS' Twentieth Century Maids.

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HARRY MORRIS as SLANG VALLEY. NEXT WEEK-John P. Field's Drawing Cards. There GRAND FAIR given under the will be a UnMID TAIR amplies of the ISRAEL BAPTIST Sunday Schoo. Hith St. between F and G St. N. E. beginding Thursday, Sept. 19,1805, and insting three weeks. There will be a GRAND BOLL GIVEN to the sid bringing in the Highest Number of Votes by Thursday, Sept. 19, and a GRAND EXPRESS WAGON will be given to the boy bringing in the Highest Number of Votes by Friday, Sept. 21. Hev. F. H. Grasias, Euroga Jonsson, Superintendent, Secretary.

THE BLOU THEATER. Week commencing SEPTEMBER 16. Matinees Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, The week of Sensation.

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Parlor Car to Harrisburg
10.30 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pullman
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3 40 P M CHICAGO AND ST LOUIS
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Louisville, and Chicago.
7 10 P M WESTERN EXPRESS—
Pullman Siceping Car to Chicago, and
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Chicago. Chicago.
710 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EX-PRESS.—Pulman Sleeping and Dining Cars to St. Louis, and Sleeping Car, Harrisburg to Cincinnati.
10.40 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pulman Sleeping car to Pitusburg.
7.50 A. M. for Kane, Canandaigua, Rochester, and Niegara Fails daily, except Sunday.

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Rochester, and Niegara Fails daily, except Sunday

10,30 A. M., for Elmira and Reflovo, daily, except Sunday. For Williamsport daily, 340 p. m.

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10,40 P. M. for Eric, Canandagua, Rochester, Buffalo, and Ningara Fails daily, sleeping car Washington to Elmira For Phthadelphia, New York and the East.

4.00 P. M. "CONGRESSIONAL LIMITED" All Parlor Cars, with Dining Car from Bailtimore, for New York daily, for Fhidadelphia week-days Regular at 7,05 (Dining Car), 7,20,900, 10,00, (Dining Car), and 11,60 (Dining Car), and 11,35 p. m. on Sunday, 7,05 (Dining Car), 7,20,900, and 11,35 p. m. For Philadelphia only, Fast Express 7,20 a. m. week-days. Express 2,01 and 5,40 p. m. daily. For Boston, without change, 7,50 a. m. week-days. Express 2,01 and 5,40 p. m. daily. For Boston, without change, 7,50 a. m. week-days. and 11,35 p. m. on Sunday. For Rallimore, 6,25,705,720,750,900,10,00,10,30,11,00 and 11,35 p. m. on Sanday, 7,05,720,900, 10,00,10,40,11,15 and 11,35 p. m. on Sanday, 70,5720,900,90,10,00,10,40 and 11,35 p. m. and 4,36 p. m. daily, except Sunday. Sunday, 9,00 a. m. and 4,20 p.m. daily, except Sunday. Sunday, 9,00 a. m. and 4,20 p.m. daily, except Sunday. Sundays, 9,00 a. m. and 4,20 p.m. daily, except Sunday. Sundays, 9,00 a. m. and 4,20 p.m. daily, except Sunday. Sundays, 9,00 a. m. and 4,20 p.m. daily, except Sunday. Sundays, 9,00 a. m. and 4,20 p.m. daily, except Sunday. Sundays, 9,00 a. m. and 4,20 p.m. daily, except Sunday. Sundays, 9,00 a. m. and 4,20 p.m. daily, except Sunday. Sundays, 9,00 a. m. and 4,20 p.m. daily, except Sunday. Sundays, 9,00 a. m. and 4,20 p.m. daily, except Sunday. Sundays, 9,00 a. m. and 4,20 p.m. daily, except Sunday. Sundays, 9,00 a. m. and 4,20 p.m. daily, except Sunday. Sundays, 9,00 a. m. and 4,20 p.m. daily, except Sunday. Sundays, 9,00 a. m. and 4,20 p.m. daily, except Sunday. Sundays, 9,00 a. m. and 6,00 p.m. daily, except

Good Morning! Of course, you read The Evening Times.